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☞Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33½ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the *Journal*, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1838.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	4 48	7 11	
Saturday,	4 48	7 12	*For June, 1838.*
Sunday,	4 48	7 12	d. h. m.
Monday,	4 48	7 12	Full 7 11 35 even.
Tuesday,	4 48	7 12	Last 14 9 15 even.
Wednesday	4 48	7 12	New 21 9 10 even.
Thursday,	4 47	7 13	First 29 7 56 even.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

TO LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz. *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by disorded state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: it often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs*;—and which *may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them at this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy,

CONSUMPTION,

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the

CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;

a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative,

obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three-fold power; and though destined as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Inevitable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions

PRICE—Three and one-third dollars (**Two Dollars and Fifty Cents**) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the gloom of health, and while they suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in its career.

The patient, while using the medicine should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates; and not be compelled to force down, against nature, every dainty which the fondest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If in order for the patient water, porter, or book, beg her; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, regard her notice. In other words the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, speak not the patient's inclination call for cooling drink by simply moistening (?) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason; this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE.

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, whose unbiassed by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, opposed and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at such unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany, (has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq. of New York.

New York, October 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland,—Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidently noticed in a Newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her health without success, I stepped over to his house and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this new medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as *her lungs were rapidly consuming, and no human means could save her.*" Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course she *suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days* but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion and so are all who know her remarkable case, that *she owes her life to the Sanative alone*; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family sometime this fall, and in case I do I will procure the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe that it saved my wife from [illegible]

If you think this letter will serve [illegible]

respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 139 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to-day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues in crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN

"Physicians and the Matchless Sanative."

1. WHY are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative?—Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFACTOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing and WILL cure obstinate diseases which physicians CANNOT cure? Let Facts answer.

4. What kind of appletrees are most STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their Day Book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster who had bought a vial of the Sanative for a member, of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine?—Let one of the daily papers answer. The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose of it to a dog, *without killing him*, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL.

7. Why do some Physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice. Answer: that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now being the Sanative, without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer: they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would shortly be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used through the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above *precious medicine* (the original discovery of DR. LOUIS OFFIN GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the Discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

☞In places, where there is no Agent, the Post Master or any *Storekeeper* who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

WILLIAMS & BOYD, *Agents.*

Charlotte, May 28, 1838. 400-tf

Facts for the People in Broken Doses! Dose No. 1.

Among the most useful and *instructive* speeches delivered in Congress at the present session, is one by Mr. Bond of Ohio, which contains a fund of information and facts for the people. We propose to give our readers the greater part of this speech in Broken Doses—and, we trust, the *physic* may work where political health is necessary.

Mr. Bond takes up the famous Retrenchment and Reform Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives during Mr. Adams' Administration, and shows wherein the *precepts* of that Report differ from the practice of those it helped to power:—*Raleigh Register.*

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

"The Committees, of which, I again repeat, the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng) was a member, reported that they had obtained information by which they were satisfied "that by a judicious system of reform, instituted by the Executive officers themselves, at least one third of the (then) present number of clerks in the departments might be reduced with safety to the public interest."

The number of clerks has not been reduced in any one of the departments, but on the contrary, there has been a considerable increase. I will prove it. The State Department, in the year 1828, included the Patent Office, and the whole number of clerks was sixteen; the salary and compensation of the Secretary and all his clerks and messengers amounted to $27,750.

The whole number of clerks now employed in the State Department and the Patent Office is forty. The joint salaries and compensation amount to $36,515!!!

The Patent Office, in 1828, was managed by a Superintendent, with a salary of $1,500, and two clerks and a messenger, whose joint compensation was $3,700. It is now under the charge of one of the Reformers; the title of "Superintendant" is exchanged for that of 'Commissioner,' and with the change of title comes the change of salary from $1,500 to $3,500! The number of clerks is increased from two to twenty-four, and the compensation from $1,800 to $21,000; and, not content with one messenger, and his old salary of $400, they provided a salary of $840 for messenger, and then give him an assistant, to whose is also paid $15 per month.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1828, employed eight clerks and two messengers. [illegible] the compensation of the clerks and

The present Secretary of the [illegible] he was taken from the body of reformers, who made proclamation from the Senate Chamber) employs fifteen clerks and two messengers. His salary and their compensation amount to $27,190!! A similar result will be found in comparing the present with the former state of the several subdivisions of the Treasury Department. But, by way of introducing economy and despatch in the 'Treasury Department,' the committee proposed to "simplify the forms of business, and to re-organize its subordinate branches, so as to dispense with one-fourth, if not one third, of the officers in the Treasury." Now sir, no reorganization of the Department has been attempted. Instead of reducing, they have increased the number of officers; and the forms of business, under the new mode of simplifying, have become so complicated, that the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) now chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, declared here, during the last special session, that after fifteen years' experience as a member of this House, he found it difficult to understand these Treasury accounts, and the manner in which the Secretary's Annual Report on the Finances is stated!!

Next as to the War Department. In 1828, the Secretary of War employed a chief clerk, besides seventeen clerks and two messengers. His salary, and their compensation, amounted to $28,650.—The business of Indian affairs was then managed by them also. In 1838, the Secretary of that Department employs, exclusive of the Indian business, about forty clerks besides messengers. The joint salaries and compensation of the whole amount to $63,810.

In 1838, the Commanding General is allowed a clerk at $1,200 and a messenger at $600 per year.

In 1828, the Adjutant General's Office employed three clerks, whose joint compensation was $2,950.

In 1838, the Adjutant General employs seven clerks, and a messenger, whose joint compensation is $8,225.

In 1828, the paymaster General employed three clerks, whose united compensation was $2,900.

In 1838, the salary of the same number of clerks is $3,200, besides the messenger's salary.

In 1828 I have been unable to discover any allowance for clerks to the Quartermaster General.

In 1838 that officer employs in the office at Washington seven clerks whose united compensation is $7,300.

In 1828 the Ordinance office employed three clerks, whose joint salary was $2,950.

In 1838, the Ordinance office employs nine clerks, besides a messenger, and their aggregate compensation is $9,225.

In 1828, the Subsistence Department employed four clerks, whose joint compensation was $2,950.

In 1838, this Subsistence Department employs four clerks and a messenger, whose joint compensation is $5,260.

In 1828, the Surgeon General was allowed a clerk at $1,150 per year.

In 1838, the Surgeon General is allowed a clerk, at $1,266, and a messenger at $600 per year.

In 1828, the business of Indian affairs was discharged at the War Department, by some one or two of the seventeen clerks which I first mentioned.

In 1838, this Indian business appears to constitute a grand division. We now hear of the "Indian Department," with a Commissioner, whose salary is $3,000, a chief clerk, at $1,600, and eleven clerks, and two messengers, the joint compensation and salaries being $12,400.

In 1828, there was one Superintendent of Indian affairs, who was paid $1,500 a year, twenty-one Indian Agents, twenty-eight sub-agents, and thirty-nine interpreters.

In 1838, we find four "superintendents of Indian affairs," with salaries of $1,500 each per year; six "superintendents of emigration," with salaries of $2,000 each per year; ten "Indian agents," with salaries of $1,500 each per year; fourteen "Indian sub-agents," with salaries of $750 per year; thirty-three "commissioners and special agents," who are paid from 5 to $8 per day and from 1,500 to $3,000 per year; fifteen "conducting and enrolling agents," at 3, 4, and $5 per day; two "conductors of exploring parties," at 3 and $5 per day, "two valuing agents," at $4 each per day; eight "collecting agents," at $2 50 per day each; two "issuing agents," at $1 per day each; one "disbursing agent," at $5 per day; sixteen "assistant agents," at 3 and $4 per day; and from 500 to $1,200 per year; thirty-one "interpreters at agencies," at $300 each per year; fourteen "interpreters in the emigration of Indians," at 2 50 and $3 per day each; fifteen "physicians," at salaries varying from 3, 5, and $6 a day, to $84 per month; eleven "clerks," (other than those in the office at Washington,) at salaries varying from 2 and $5 per day, to 40 and $50 per month, and $800, and 1,000 per year; fifty-three "blacksmiths," with salaries varying from 240 to $600 per year; twenty "farmers and assistants," at 2, 3, 5, and $600 per year; eighteen "teachers," with various salaries, from 500 to $800 per year; five "millers," with salaries of 500 and $600; one "surveyor," at $8 per day; the whole concluding with five "miscellaneous agents," with salaries of $1 per day, and 600 per year.

But even this is not all. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says the list given by him in the Blue Book is not accurate or complete. He leaves room to add or alter. Here, indeed, is a display of patronage! Ought we not to be astonished to find this State of things, under an Administration whose friends professed to be shocked at a multiplication of offices, and re-published, in the report of this House in 1828, the warning of that Chief Magistrate, who said "Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expense to the ultimate term of burden which the citizen can bear, it behoves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself for taking off the surcharge." It is appropriate, too, now, to refer gentleman to the censure which that report cast on the Secretary of War in 1828, for paying $753 for additional clerk hire in the business of Indian Affairs.

Mr. B. said he was here tempted to name one or two offices in particular, which seem to have been created for special favorites; one of them under the law authorizing the President to sign land patents by an agent, instead of doing it as heretofore in person. If he could not find time to do his duty, as Mr. Adams and all his predecessors did, then it would have been better to dispense with the signature altogether, as you have done with that of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The President's name now is not even written by his proxy, as it should be, but is written by some clerk in the Land Office, and the whole service of the proxy or agent consists in his [illegible] per annum! The place is held by one of the President's sons, and it is an indirect mode of increasing the President's salary. The compensation is too high under any circumstances [illegible] requiring neither skill nor talent, and [illegible] time, he receives a higher [illegible] any of the Governors and other high officers in the several States do!

Another office especially created is that of the "Smithsonian agent," with a salary of $3000 a year, and furnishing a convenient sojourn for a gentleman wishing to visit London. The duties of this place might well have been discharged by ordinary correspondence; but at all events they are such as could justly be required at the hands of our resident Minister at London. It cannot be overlooked that Richard Rush was Secretary of the Treasury, and received the censure and condemnation of the Retrenchment Committee. And yet Mr. Rush was appointed to the office of the Smithsonian agent. I will leave it for others to apply what the Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment said at that day, in debate on this floor: "Whenever an office is to be filled, even a zealous, constant, and faithful friend is compelled to yield to a mushroom apostate that may have been purchased but yesterday."

Let us next compare the Navy Department. Mr. Southard, who was Secretary of the Navy in 1828, employed in this Department seven clerks, besides the chief clerk. The salary of the Secretary and the compensation of the clerks and messengers, amounted to 17,230. The Department had been held for many years, and is still managed by Mr. Dickinson, who was a member of the committee, in the Senate, from whom came that famous report on Executive patronage, to which I first referred. He employs eight clerks besides the chief clerk; and his salary and compensation of his clerks and messengers, amounts to 18,850. And this very session he demands more clerks, and an increase in the salary of some of those he already has.

The committee censure Mr. Secretary Southard for unnecessary expense in subscription for newspapers for the Department. They specify, under this head, $624.43 for three years. It now appears that Mr. Secretary Dickerson has expended for newspapers and fashionable books and literature of the times, in one year, near $700, and including similar expenses of the Navy Board, near $950.

The committee also condemn the practice of extra clerk hire. We find Mr. Dickerson not only employing three extra clerks, but what is far more dangerous, paying extra hire to one of the regular clerks in the Department, enjoying, at the time, a salary of 1,700, but to whom is paid, "for extra services as clerk," the further sum of $429 67, making his salary $2,129 67. Is not this a ready mode of providing for a favorite?

The committee also specify the sum of $466 26, as paid by the Navy Department, in three years, for printing, and condemn it as extravagant.

The Blue Book of 1837 shows the Navy Department, under that Reformer, Mr. Dickerson, to have paid $3,557 22 for printing in two years.

The Committee also reported that a "considerable sum, varying from 100 to $200, was annually expended by the Secretary of the Navy in the purchase of books for his office, most of them having no appropriate relation to the naval service of the country, such as reviews, magazines, and other periodical publications, and fashionable literature of the day." This usage was, of course to be abolished. Has it been? I beg leave to read a few items from Mr. Secretary Dickerson's contingent expense account for 1837.

2d volume Repertory of Patent Inventions,	$8 00
2d do Southern Literary Messenger,	5 00
One fourth of Audubon's Birds,	163 00
Audubon's Birds,	55 00
No. 1. Indian Biography,	6 00
North American Review,	5 00
No. 4. Indian Biography,	6 00
One No. of American Scenery,	75
	$250 75

Here is a display of the "fashionable literature" in which Mr. Secretary Dickerson indulges himself and his clerks, at the public expense. I wish the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) who aided in concealing the report from which I have just quoted, would inform us 'what appropriate relation' the books and reviews just mentioned have 'to the naval service?' But, what means the item "one-fourth of Audubon's Birds?" Why, sir, I understand that neither of the four Secretaries being willing "to take the responsibility" "as a unit" they agreed to divide it! The cost to the People is the same; it all comes from the 'public coffers.' And the mode of doing the thing proves that the Secretaries felt that its experience and propriety were questionable. I have read somewhere, perhaps in Sterne's work, an incident which most happily illustrates this transaction. As I recollect the story, the Abbess of Andouillets, and Margaretta, a novice, made a little journey together, in a vehicle drawn by mules. As the evening approached, they were deserted by their muleteer, when ascending a hill. The mules presently became stubborn, and stopped. The travellers were greatly alarmed, and, in their dilemma, the novice said that there were two certain words which, she had been told, would force these animals on the moment they heard them; but then the words were sinful. The novice was urged, and she gently whispered the words "cougar" and "foutre." The Abbess, in her distress turn casuist, and said they were only a venial or slight sin, which might be divided; and by taking half, and leaving the rest, or by taking it all, and amicably halving it betwixt yourself and another person, would become diluted into no sin at all? Therefore, my dear daughter, continued the Abbess, I will say cou; and thou shalt say gar; and then shall say fou, and I will say tre. Accordingly, the Abbess giving the pitch note cou, Margaretta responded gar; Margaretta continued with fou; and the Abbess drawled out ter; but still the mules stood. They do not understand us, cried Margaretta; but the devil does said the Abbess. And, I think, Mr. Speaker, that these reforming, Secretaries will find that they are understood in their latest mode of reform, and particularly, that the People will not be gulled into the approval of an unauthorized expenditure by dividing its amount among the Departments.

From the Raleigh Register.

Henry Clay & Martin Van Buren.

Messrs. Editors: As these two individuals will probably be the only competitors for the Executive Chair of the Nation, at the ensuing Presidential Election, it behooves every freeman to watch well the qualifications and sentiments of each, before exercising his privilege as an elector.

In expressing my decided preference for [illegible] Clay, I wish not to conceal the fact that my decision is formed more in reference to the *past acts* and *recorded votes* of the two candidates, than upon any declarations of sentiments which they may now profess. The history of the past shows, that as a criterion by which to judge of the true sentiments of individuals in the public service, "actions speak louder than words."

The past course of Mr. Clay is strongly identified with the history and prosperity of his country. Some of the most important regulations under which the Union is now controlled were originated by his intellect, and adopted by his persevering and untiring efforts in their behalf. For nearly half a century he has been engaged in the service of his country, for a long period as one of his leading Statesmen, freely and fearlessly expressing his sentiments in relation to public men and measures, and often surprising friends and foes, by his gigantic conceptions of compromise and policy for her relief in the hour of darkness. And yet, during all this period of peril and of doubt, when has even one of the important measures, originated and adopted at the suggestion of Henry Clay, failed in accomplishing its object? When has one of his great efforts to heal exasperated party feeling and restore harmony and peace to his distracted country, failed in accomplishing its intended object? His opponents may strive to weaken the confidence of the people in Mr. C[illegible]; but it is a fact which they cannot controvert, that his measures of policy for the prosperity of the Union, when adopted by Congress, have always served to heal sectional jealousies, and have ever received the cordial support of the people.

And how stands the case with Martin Van Buren? Where are the services, rendered his country, which entitle him to her highest honor? What great political project, of

any importance to the country, owes its origin to his conception, and its success to his exertions? I know of none. If he has friends can adduce any, it is due to the public that it should no longer remain in oblivion.

Conscious of the evident superiority of Mr. Clay's course, on questions vitally concerning the prosperity of the WHOLE COUNTRY—knowing that so far as the great interests of the ENTIRE UNION are concerned, Mr. Clay stands unrivalled as an eminent and popular Statesman—his opponents (in *this section*) resort to the unjust and desperate expedient of an appeal to sectional jealousy, by representing him as inimical to the best interests of the *South*; and to support their charges, they introduce the TARIFF and SLAVERY questions. Let us compare their respective positions on these important subjects. Let us see who is the *true* friend, and who the uncompromising opponent of Southern interests. To begin with the *Tariff*:—

This subject was seriously agitated in Congress in 1827-8, at which period Mr. Van Buren was a Senator from New York. The records show that at that time he not only favored the "Bill of abomination," but particularly and strenuously opposed all propositions to lessen the duties on articles in which the South was greatly interested. I am aware that his friends seek to cover his enmity to Southern interests and his vote in favor of the Tariff of 1828, by the pretext that he had received instructions regarding his course from Albany. But this excuse is too flimsy to bear candid investigation—If Mr. Van Buren was at heart *opposed* to the Tariff, could he possibly have rejected his own convictions of right, and vote in its favor, when he knew that it was a question of such vital importance as to affect even the stability of the Union itself? Would he not have acted the part of a *reckless traitor*, had he jeopardied the Union of the States by giving a vote which his own conscience assured him was *wrong*, merely for the selfish purpose of retaining his seat in Congress? Again, did his instructions require him not only to vote against, but to *oppose in debate* with unyielding bitterness, all propositions for the relief of the South?

But hating these premises, I can adduce proof incontrovertible of his *voluntary* opposition to Southern interests; His instructions, it is believed came from Albany in 1828. Prior to that period, on the 5th of February, 1827, during the discussion of the bill to repeal the duty on *Salt*, Mr. Van Buren said, that, "*In the present condition of the Treasury, it appeared to him improper to introduce any bill which would tend to lessen the income of the Treasury. He should, on the ground of the condition of the finances, oppose the bill with his vote.*"

The insinuation that the "condition of the finances" rendered a HIGH TARIFF indispensable, was ably and satisfactorily confuted by Mr. Johnson, of La. and others; but Mr. Van Buren persisted in his course, and strenuously opposed any reduction.

Is any further proof needed to establish Mr. Van Buren's adhesion to a high Tariff? If so, read the following extract from the proceedings of Congress:

"*Senate, Monday, April 7, 1828.*

"Mr. Harrison moved to take up the bill to repel the duty on *Salt*.

This motion was sustained by Mr. Harrison, and opposed by Mr. Van Buren, who moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Cobb said that the course taken by the Senator from New York, (Mr. V. B.) was very extraordinary. The bill was brought forward at an early period of the session, and had been repeatedly postponed on account of the very gentleman from N. York; and now, at this late day, when the bill is taken up, the gentleman moves its indefinite postponement! And this, too, is the only bill that proposes to [illegible] a tax chiefly paid by the people of the *South*.—He could not but express his surprise at the course taken by the gentleman."

Mr. Macon also opposed the motion to postpone, saying that he "considered the duty on Salt a most onerous burden on the people of North Carolina."

On the 18th of April, the bill was again called up by Mr. Harrison; but the question of consideration was negatived—Mr. Branch, of N. C. favoring the motion and Mr. Van Buren strenuously opposing it.

Finally, on the 12th of May 1828, the Tariff Bill commonly called "the bill of abominations," passed its second reading in the Senate, ☞MR. VAN BUREN voting for it!

This violent and unfeeling course of Mr. Van Buren and his associates naturally created a great sensation at the South—it produced a political tempest which the genius of HENRY CLAY alone could quell. We then beheld one of the sovereign States of the Confederacy, exasperated by the unjust and partial course of Congress, sternly and resolutely refusing to be bound by its decision. Remonstrance had failed—her interests had been disregarded—and she resolved to stand upon her "reserved rights." The manifesto of the Executive was hurled against her—threats of military enforcement were freely uttered—nay, the naval force of the General Government hovered around her shore, waiting but the expected signal to "let slip the dogs of war," and imbue the nation in civil strife. Then it was, that the voice of HENRY CLAY "came with healing on its wings." Then it was, that the efforts of a Statesman, formed in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, dispelled the gloom which saddened the hearts of his countrymen, and turned our night of sorrow into glorious day. The whole UNION rallied to his call, and under the guidance of the *Kentucky Pilot*, the ship of State once more surmounted the breakers, and rode joyously above the storm of faction and discontent. REGULUS.

(*To be continued.*)

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

ABOLITION.

The Washington Chronicle is almost as bitter against Abolition now as it was against the *Usurper* and the *Royalists* twelve months since. Its great object is to induce the South to believe that it has more to fear, on this, from Whig ascendency than from that of the opposite party. But what confidence can the South have in the opinions of the Editor of the Chronicle, when, but a little while ago, before he deserted his "late allies," he labored just as hard to prove that the South had nothing to apprehend on this subject, except from Mr. Van Buren and his friends, whom he now supports! He denounced the venerable editor of the Richmond Enquirer as a "traitor of the South" for supporting Mr. Van Buren, and yet he is now doing the same thing, as a friend of the South! Because the editor of the Chronicle thinks proper himself to support Mr. Van Buren, are we who are not so easily blown about by every wind of doctrine, bound to believe that all *he* formerly said and sung against that gentleman, and of the hazard which the South incurred by his election, were mere figments of the imagination? True, the editor may tell us that he proves what he now says by facts—but so he did against Mr. Van Buren. And yet he now supports Mr. Van Buren. He *proved*, by figures, that Mr. Van Buren was an *Usurper*—and yet he supports him! He demonstrated that the Democrats are *Royalists*—and yet he herds with them! He convicted Mr. Van Buren of being an *Abolitionist* in disguise—and yet he is rivalling the Globe in its zealous support of the gentleman. He is now endeavoring to show that the Northern Whigs are Abolitionists—and if he succeed, he will only convince us that the Northern people, of all political creeds, are Abolitionists—all—all—with a few individual exceptions; differing only as to the right of the North to interfere, and the expediency of interference—and, on this point, we believe though there be many noisy zealots on both sides, who act upon the principle that Slavery is a sin and must be abolished at all hazards and regardless of circumstances, yet that *the great body of both parties are sound.*

A Loco Foco Legislator—There is a story told of a member of the last Legislature, which is almost too much to believe, and yet we are told it can be substantiated by undoubted authority. He was declaiming violently in praise of "the greatest and best." Rising to this climax—"Sir," said he, "*let me tell you Gen. Jackson was the greatest President we ever had since* NAPOLEON BONAPARTE!" "What," said his opponent, "do you mean to say that Bonaparte was ever President of the U. States?" "To be sure I do—do you deny that?"—"Certainly I do—he never was in the U. States in his life." "That (says the Loco) is a federal lie. I'll bet you five dollars he was President of the U. States." "Done, (says the Whig) who will you leave it to?" "I'll leave it to Deacon G." "Agreed."

So away they went two miles to Deacon G's house, and submitted the question to the old gentleman. "Oh no, Colonel ——, you are mistaken altogether—Bonaparte was never President of the United States." "He was not?" said the Colonel, quite chopfallen as he turned away, "well, I swear I *thought* he was."—*Augusta (Me.) Jour.*

CORRECTION AT LAST.

Our readers may remember [illegible] by the Globe gross [illegible] against Mr. Clay the Senator from Kentucky, alleged to have been uttered in the House of Representatives when the disputed Mississippi election was decided against Messrs. Prentiss and Word by the casting vote of the Speaker. It now appears that the expression—("Go home, G—d d—n you, where you deserve to be")—was uttered not by Henry Clay of Kentucky, but by Clement C. Clay, of Alabama—a loco foco—and was addressed, not to the Speaker but to Mr. Prentiss.

This statement of the matter makes it quite intelligible. The admonition "go home" would have been mere nonsense, addressed to the Speaker, who was not thinking of leaving Washington; but as addressed to Mr. Prentiss it was the very natural utterance of loco foco exultation at his defeat.—*New York Com. Adv.*

Mr. Rives.—We extract the following paragraph from an article in the Madisonian of Tuesday. It seems from this, that Mr. Rives has no particular partiality for "sinking," whatever delight he might have taken in "swimming," with Mr. Van Buren.—What will Mr. Ritchie say to this unequivocal and semi-official giving-out?

"The charge that he (Mr. Rives) is "on the stool of repentance" for what he has lately done against the financial policy of the administration, we venture to say originated with a mind filled with the most malignant prejudice, and incapable of doing Mr. Rives justice. So far from this being the case Mr. Rives' opinions have been more and more confirmed in opposition to the financial schemes of the administration even as more recently developed, and he has lost all confidence in their authors as politicians, and in Mr. Van Buren as Chief Magistrate of the nation."

A man's best fortune, or his worst, is his wife. Beware how you choose her.

[*From the Savannah Georgian.*]

FROM FLORIDA.

The following extracts from letters, with which we have been favored, furnish the latest intelligence from the posts in East Florida, west of the St. Johns.

Extract of a letter, dated

"FORT BROOKE, May 9, 1838.

"Gen. Armistead and staff, and Major Wilson, with their companies 4th Infantry, will leave to-day for the Cherokee Nation, *via* New Orleans, the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers, to Calhoun, which they expect to reach in 15 days. There is nothing new here.

"Gen. Taylor is at Peas Creek with Alligator and some three hundred Indians and negroes. Alligator thinks he can bring in Wild Cat, and Sam Jones. I do not believe he can. General Jesup, I presume, will leave in a few days for the eastern part of the peninsula."

Extract of another letter, dated

"MICANOPY, (Fla.) May 14, 1838.

"I have no news to communicate. We hope to be able soon to move against the enemy. They are becoming very bold and impudent—cross our roads in every direction, and come within half a mile of the fort. Our express men from Fort King are fired on every time they pass. They must be punished, and Major Riley contemplates an expedition round Orange Lake, as soon as Capt. Smith arrives with his 35 men, and —— comes from Tampa with a company of mounted infantry. The last are expected every moment, and an order for Smith has been issued. It is certainly the most important enterprise that can be undertaken in Florida, and if success attends it, the termination of the war may be the result. The enemy can muster a large force. They have a town on the Ok-lawaha; have collected their women and children; are planting, and feel confident of security. If broken and dispersed, their wives captured and fields laid waste, I am certain many will come in immediately, and the rest will soon follow. It is at least worth the trial, and the season is now fair. A month hence will be too late.

An interesting work entitled "Evenings at Home" contains the following beautiful apologue:

A gentleman and his son were walking in a village as the Church bells were ringing. The various societies of worshipers were going to their respective houses of worship. "Father," said the little boy, "why do not all these people worship God in the same manner?" "And why *should* they not agree? They were not *made* to agree in this, I suppose," said his father. Just then a poor man fell down in the street in a fit. Numbers instantly hastened to aid him. A Presbyterian sat down and made his lap a pillow for the sickman's head; a Baptist chafed his temples; a Roman Catholic lady held her smelling bottle to his nose, a Unitarian untied his neck cloth, and unbuttoned his collar to let him breathe more freely; a Methodist ran for a doctor; an Episcopalian soothed the poor man's crying children and a Quaker held his wide umbrella over him to keep off the burning sun. "Arthur," said the gentleman, pointing, to the scene, "this is what men were made to agree in."

Taking a Soda Powder.—An individual who had never seen the process of mixing a soda powder performed was ordered by his physician to take soda water. A box of powders was accordingly obtained from the Druggist's, and acid dissolved in one tumbler, and soda in another, as per directions. With sundry contortions of the face the acid was turned off, and then the soda poured in. A meeting in that confined region, and finding it too small for their lively operations boiled over, as a matter of course. The poor fellow thought it was certainly his day of doom, when he felt the pother within him and foam spouting from his mouth and nose like a steam safety valve. The next time he took a soda powder, he was like the Irishman when he caught a second snake, he let it alone.—*Baltimore American.*

A fatal bridal Excursion.—A most heart rending occurrence recently took place in the vicinity of Chilicothe, (O.) A party comprising a mother and her only daughter, were on an excursion to the Alleghany mountains. The daughter had only been married a fortnight. All the party being very fond of angling, they determined to pass a day or two on the bank of a most romantic stream, famed for its excellent trout. While the gentleman had gone into an adjoining wood to search for bait, the elder of the two ladies fell into the stream, and in her filial anxiety to rescue her mother, the young bride, unfortunately got beyond her depth, and both were swept down by the current. The unhappy husband just returned to the water as they both sank for the last time.

Good Advice.—In reference to the present session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and to the moral division that appears to exist in that judicatory as well as in its constituents, the Church—the Cincinnati Gazette says:—Let them separate in peace, as did Abraham and Lot. It is enough for the political world to be enveloped in the elements of heat and controversy, without carrying their destructive fires into the church, which was instituted to preserve peace and righteousness.

From the National Intelligencer.

It having been proposed by various meetings of the opponents of the present Administration, in different parts of the United States, that there should be a General Meeting of Delegates from all the States, for the purpose of agreeing on and recommending suitable persons as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President at the next election; and a desire having been expressed by several of said meetings that the time and place of holding such meeting should be fixed by the Opposition Members of Congress, those Members have authorised us to announce that, in compliance with what thus appears to be the general wish, they have met and consulted on the subject, and, after due consideration and reflection, they are of opinion that the Borough of HARRISBURG, in the State of Pennsylvania, is a suitable place, and the first Wednesday in December, 1839, a proper time, for holding a General Meeting for the purpose above mentioned, to be composed of Delegates from all the States in proportion to their representation in the two Houses of Congress.

☞The Opposition press throughout the United States are desired to give the above AUTHORIZED NOTICE a conspicuous insertion in their respective papers.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.

Nicely Caught.—A few nights since a thieving rascal entered a house in the upper part of the city from the front door and commenced appropriating divers goods and chattels to his own immediate account. While busily engaged another *professional* gentleman, a stranger, entered from the back door and "set up" in the same business. While both were pursuing their avocations noiselessly and in the dark, they accidentally came in contact, each thinking he had "woke up" the lawful owner; a hard scuffle commenced, upsetting chairs and tables and raising such a tremendous racket that the proprietor was roused, he soon came to the scene of action, when the free booters, discovering their mistake, made off, leaving all their plunder and escaped. It is a real pity that the rascals were not allowed to make a "Kilkenny cat" affair of it, and use one another up.—*Picayune.*

Attachment of a Dog.—Mr. Jesse Alford a respectable citizen of this county, returning at night from some place in his neighborhood, a few weeks since, was unfortunately thrown from his horse and killed. Search was made, and the day after the occurrence the dead body was found. Beside it lay a favorite pointer dog, belonging to the deceased. The next day the body was interred—the pointer dog being amongst the mourners, and very probably a more sincere mourner than many who were present on the sad occasion. After the burial was completed, the dog was missed from home, and several days afterwards, he was found lying on the coffin of his master—having scratched away the newly piled earth until he made his pillow upon that narrow house, where his affections were buried. The last time we heard from the poor dog, he was rapidly wasting away—noticed the caresses of no one—and persisted in his refusal to partake of food.—*Jackson (Miss.) South. Sun.*

Scott's Idea of what is "Vulgar."—Lockhart relates an anecdote of a rebuke once given by Walter Scott, in his hearing, to his daughter Anne. She happened to say of something, that she could not abide it—it was vulgar. "My love," said her father "you speak like a very young lady; do you know, after all, the meaning of this word *vulgar?* 'Tis only common. Nothing that is to be spoken of in a tone of contempt; and [illegible] wickedness, can deserve [illegible] be disposed to agree with me in thanking God, that nothing really worth having or caring about in this world is uncommon."

A curious experimental fact has just been proved in Belgium. A bar of iron heated to a white heat, and exposed rapidly to the action of a strong forge bellows becomes immediately so hot that it melts, and the liquified matter is dispersed in the air, where it sparkles like a wire burnt in oxygen. In this manner, upwards of a pound of metal is dispersed. The same effect will also be produced if the bar, when heated to a white heat, be attached to a cord, and turned in water. The iron melts in the same manner, and escapes in luminous tangents.

Rather Personal.—A witness was examined before a judge in a case of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken. The witness hesitated until he rivetted the attention of the whole court upon him, then fixing his eyes earnestly on the judge, he began: "May it please your honor, you lie and steal, and get your living by stealing!" The face of the judge reddened, and he immediately exclaimed, "Turn to the jury, sir."

The Coronation.—Perhaps some of our readers do not know says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the list of passengers by the packet Gladiator, for London, which sailed on the 20th inst. included the name of John Van Buren, Esq. of Washington, son of the President of the United States. We take it for granted that he goes out to attend the coronation of Queen Victoria—thus completing the band of representatives, at that imposing ceremony from all the courts in Christendom.

The Effects of fear.—Some years since while an American vessel of war was stationed at N——, in Va. Dr. D——, an amiable and intelligent man, who acted as physician and surgeon to it used frequently to lodge on shore, at the house, of a respectable lady to whose only son, a child of four or five years old, the doctor had become strongly attached, from having discovered in him an extraordinary precocity, and interesting disposition. After some months the vessel was ordered to sea, and Dr. D——, parted with his little favorite with great regret.

More than a year had elapsed, when the same vessel returned to N——, when the Dr. returned to his landlady to see his little protege. The child flew to his embraces, delighted to see him. After the first caresses was over: "Why my dear boy," said Dr. D——, patting his head as he spoke, "who has been powdering your hair?" "Nobody" replied the child whose joy changed to the most extravagant grief, and bursting into a passion of tears he quitted the apartment.—Dr. D——, sat in silent amazement, for the boy's hair was as white as the mountain snow. A moment after the mother entered and when the first gratulations were over, he inquired the meaning of the late scene. Saying to her "what have you been doing to your son's hair." "Nothing," sobbed she, and followed the child's example she left the room weeping.

The next time he called she was better able to account for the mystery, and informed him that a short time ago, she had been aroused at midnight by the loud and piercing shrieks of her child, and on hastening to his bed, found him sitting up in it, his countenance wild with horror and the whole surface of his body dripping with cool perspiration. On being made sensible of her presence, in a confused manner, he told her that he had been visited by a frightful dream.

The next day it was discovered that his hair was bleached as white as though he had lived a century. This mystery, for such it may certainly be considered, was not perfectly understood till about three years since, when by a dying confession of a relation who was to inherit the property of the child at his decease, it was confessed that on the night when the boy imagined he had been visited by a dream, he had himself made an attempt to strangle him, but was deterred from the commission of the deed by the terrific screams of the child.—*Alexander's Messenger.*

Disgraceful Outrage.—The Dover, (N. Hampshire,) Enquirer states that as Rev. A. D. Smith, the pastor of the Freewill Baptist church in that town, was performing the solemn service of baptism in the Cochreo River, in presence of a large number of citizens, he was grossly insulted by a ruffian named Enoch Dunn, who, after much coarse and personal abuse hoisted a boat and propelled it towards the minister, his intention being doubtless to run the boat over him and a lady, one of the candidates for baptism. For this outrage Dunn was arraigned before a magistrate, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, and to give bonds in the amount of $100, for his good behavior till the session of the Court of Common Pleas in August next. From this sentence he appealed.

A Printer's Anecdote.—It used to be related of Corporal Nym, a printer, well known for many years in this town as being more remarkable for his odd humor than the length of his purse, that while he was travelling from Lowell to Boston, he was met by a highwayman who politely (as is the custom of those gentry) demanded his purse.

"My dear sir," quoth the Corporal, "I perceive you don't know me!"

"Well," said the highwayman, somewhat surprised at the manner of the Corporal, "who the devil are you?"

"Why, I'm a printer."

"A printer, did you say? Whew!—I'm off—d——d dry picking."—*Lowell Paper.*

Something Singular.—The Lawrenceburg (Indiana) Beacon of Saturday week has the following:

"We have been credibly informed that on the evening of the 13th inst. a daughter of Mr. Williams, near Williamsburgh, was supposed to be dead. That she was dressed in her grave clothes, and laid out in the usual manner, set up with all night, and on the following morning was found to be alive. She is still living, and represented to be convalescent. We cannot vouch for the truth of the story, although it has been more than once represented to us as an absolute certainty.

Heads.—Two Scotch clergymen, who were not so long headed as they themselves imagined, met one day at the turning of a street, and ran their heads together with a warse. The shock was rather stunning to one of them. He pulled off his hat and laying his hand on his forehead, said, "Sic a blow my heed's a' ringing again." "Nae wonder," said his companion, "your head was aye *boss*. (empty) that makes it ring." "My head diena ring a bit." "How could it ring," says the other, "seeing it is cracked?" Cracket vessels never ring." Each described the other to a T.—*The Figaro.*

A GREAT DAYS WORK

…s done in the House of Representa… on Saturday last, as the reader will …er by referring to the account of the …edings in the preceding columns. Be… two and three hundred bills for the … of individuals, after undergoing con… …tion in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. …nan being in the Chair, and discharg… …e duties of presiding officer with great …itude and efficiency,) were ordered …hird reading, and were severally read …d time, passed, and ordered to be sent …the Senate for concurrence. These …ere all relative to individual cases of …ations for Revolutionary and Invalid …ns, which had been the subject of la… …s examinations before the Standing …ittees of the House, and were, there… …carcely susceptible of objection. The …oreover, had, by a previous order of …use, been, specially set apart for this …of bills, and the members of the House …ed during the day, in more than usu…ber, with an evident determination to …ct the business before them. Never… …, it was a great day's work. Half a … days of similar devotion to business … go far towards clearing the docket …s in the House of Representatives, …h it is unprecedentedly heavy.—*Int. of the 20th ult.*

…m our New York correspondent, and …ther sources, we regret to learn that …r trouble is apprehended on the North… …ntier, growing out of the jealous and …ile feeling among individuals on both …of the dividing line between the Uni… …tates and Canada. This feeling has …manifested in part, by burning sundry …s in effigy, among whom we are sor… …learn that the President of the United … has suffered martyrdom; whether …e of his having exerted too much en… …in counteracting the late designs of …posed persons upon Canada, or of his …ving been energetic enough, we are …formed; nor does it much matter. If …conscious of having done his duty in …remises, the blaze of a few faggots at …at a distance will hardly disturb his …r repose.

…hilst the persons charged with the ad… …ration of the Governments of the …d States and Great Britain entertain …asable sentiments which appear now …mate the public councils of the two …ries in reference to the relations exist… …tween them, it is happily not in the …of a few wicked (or perhaps only hot… …d and misguided) men to make a … between the two countries. Such …may, however, make a disturbance … borders, and frighten women and …en, besides endangering the lives of …s well as women, just as mobs and …d outlaws may do so any where. It … part, undoubtedly of all men who re… … the laws or who love their country … fame independently of the laws, to …ntenance every attempt at popular …e, whether in the heart or in the ex… …es of the Nation. Let us hope there …gh true national feeling, and love of … on the Northern frontier, to neutral… … feeling of excitement, whatever may … cause of it, which is said to exist, … defeat the purposes of all those who …et entertain designs unfriendly to the … peace. The United States, as a na… …annot have a much worse enemy than …s, being a citizen, exerts his influence … ability, under present circumstances, …ent discord between his fellow-citi… …nd the inhabitants and authorities in …a.—*Ib. 26th ult.*

… Columbia county, in Pennsylvania, a …tion was lately offered at a Locofoco …Buren meeting, that they "WOULD …E FOR THE CANDIDATE … …FERENCE TO AN ANGEL OF …T" whom they might choose to call …alist.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

…rriage Extraordinary.—We learn …our Philadelphia Correspondent that …ANGELINA E. GRIMKE, formerly of …ston, was married on the 16th inst. …t city, to the famous perfectist and …onist WELD, *without priest or magis…* … by taking each other as husband and … the presence of their invited guests. …*mbia Times.*

…good Joke.—The last Newburyport … says—An administration paper at …est, finding a Whig paper speaking of …ritish Queen' (the new English steam …eing expected here on the 1st of Sep…, took it for granted that the pretty …ueen Victoria, was m ant, and rails … Whigs in a flaming article for having … her to come among us. The sensi… …low thus sagely points out the object … coming:

… intends to travel through America, and … the establishment of a United State Bank. …ll then take all the stock herself, and thus …ntry will be under the thumb of England."

… Adams' opinion of Punctuality.—A … to the Hon. John Quincy Adams has …en made public, in which, (refusing …ept an invitation to attend a meeting … city of New York,) that veteran …an uses the following language:

"My public duties will detain me here pro… …through the whole month of May. During …sion of Congress, I do not hold myself at … absent myself voluntarily from the ser… …the House, a single day: Such is my co… …of the representative duty, confirmed by a … rule of the House itself, not the less obli… …for being little observed."

Charlotte:

Friday, June 8, 1838.

☞ *Mr. Bond's Speech.*—Among the best speeches during the present session of Congress, was one delivered a short time since, by Mr. Bond, of Ohio. It is held in such estimation in some places, that large editions of it has been published. The speech was entirely too long for our seven by nine sheet, but as our friend of the Raleigh Register is dishing it out to his readers in broken doses, we have concluded to lay it before our readers in the same way, we have, therefore, copied the first dose in this week's paper, to which we invite especial attention.

From the National Intelligencer, of May 31.

THE SPECIE CIRCULAR REPEALED.

Our readers will learn, we doubt not, most of them with great satisfaction, that the Joint Resolution repealing, in effect, the Treasury Order of July, 1836, and prohibiting the Executive from making any discriminating and partial orders concerning Government money in time to come, which passed the Senate on Tuesday evening, passed the House of Representatives yesterday almost with the swiftness of an arrow, and now needs only the President's signature to be a law. The unexampled majorities in both Houses show the strength of the general dislike justly entertained against this celebrated Circular.

Here is the end, then, of one Experiment, and most sincerely do we rejoice at it. We congratulate the country that Congress, in so decisive a manner, has extinguished one of those measures which have so much annoyed and distressed the community.

It is remarkable with what pertinacity the Executive has withstood public sentiment in regard to this pernicious measure. The solicitations of friends, and the reiterated decisions of Congress, have alike been unavailing to produce its repeal. Three-fourths of the Members of the last Congress pronounced its condemnation by the bill of February, 1837, which General Jackson put in his pocket, and would neither sign, nor return to Congress that it might be passed into a law without his signature. Then there was the sub-Treasury bill of the extra session which passed the Senate, and which contained a clause repealing the Specie Circular. Next, there is the sub-Treasury bill of this session, which has also passed the Senate, containing (in its 23d section) a similar rescinding clause, moved by Mr. Webster. And, now, here is the joint resolution, in the identical terms of that section, substituted by the Senate, on motion of the same gentleman, for the proposition of Mr. Clay, which has received the sanction of overwhelming majorities in both Houses. Thus has the Senate *four* different times, and the House of Representatives *twice*, declared in effect that this Jacksonian Experiment No. 2 ought not only to be revoked, but that it ought to be made unlawful for the Executive ever hereafter to issue or authorize any similar order. Yet, up to this moment, has the Executive clung to the measure, regardless of the injury which even his partisans avow that it inflicts on the country; regardless of the public will, most emphatically spoken through the Representatives of the People. Yes, clung to it with a tenacity which is totally unaccountable upon any other hypothesis than that the Executive will has been controlled by some "malign influence," either proceeding from the Hermitage, or exerted here by the original concoctors and advisers of the measure. Be that as it may, the fate of that "experiment" is sealed. The odious and unconstitutional discrimination must now be given up. Congress has pronounced its fate in a voice that must be heard, and with a unanimity that leaved no hope to its friends, even from the Veto.

Blameable, however, as we hold the President for adhering with such obstinacy to this oppressive measure, which he could at any moment have abrogated with a dash of the pen, it must yet be admitted in candor, that he has only acted in accordance with the solemn pledge which he gave, on entering on his high trust, "to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor;" and those who approve of such pledges, under any circumstances, must award him praise for the fidelity with which he has redeemed that pledge. … so long as he could, … "trod in the footsteps" … popularity, it was arrogantly asserted by his adulators "could stand any thing." A sad popularity it has been to the country! Fortunately, though he left his obnoxious measures as a legacy to the incumbent of the Presidency, he could not bequeath with it that popularity by which he was enabled to sustain them, and trample in the dust the acts of the People's Representatives.

From the same of the 2d instant.

A NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

A Circular was yesterday issued from the Treasury Department, addressed to all Collectors and Receivers of Public Money, founded upon the joint resolution repealing the Specie Circular, which received the approbation of the President of the United States on the day after its final passage at the Capitol.

The Circular instructs these officers to receive the notes of banks in all branches of the public revenue, under the following restrictions.

1. None are to be received but such as are "payable and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States."

2. No notes to be received of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

3. No notes to be received of any denomination, unless "payable, on demand, in gold or silver coin, *at the places where issued*," and "equivalent to specie where received."

4. No notes to be received of any bank which, since the 4th of July, 1836, has issued "any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars."

[The provision of the act of June, 1836, referred to in this last restriction, the reader will recollect, has been made the subject of special consideration in the Senate, upon the motion of Mr. Webster, directing the Finance Committee of that body "to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying those provisions of the said act which prohibit the receipt, in payment of debts and dues to the United States, of the bills of all banks which issue bills of less denomination than five dollars."]

Death of Commodore Woolsey.—This gallant officer died recently at Utica, N. Y. of dropsy, aged about 60. He was an ornament to the navy, and had seen much hard service, and always discharged his duties with equal honor to himself and his country.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, of the U. States Army, sends to the Cherokee people remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, this

ADDRESS.

CHEROKEES! The President of the United States has sent me with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the treaty of 1835, to join that part of your people who are established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi. Unhappily, the two years which were allowed for that purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparations to follow, and now, by the time this solemn address shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but, I hope, without disorder. I have no power, by granting a further delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is already on the wane, and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee man, woman and child, in those States, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far West.

My Friends! This is no sudden determination on the part of the President, whom you and I must now obey. By the treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on or before the 23d of this month, and the President has constantly kept you warned, during the two years allowed, through all his officers and agents in this country, that the treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry out that determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country that you are to abandon, and thousands and thousands are approaching, from every quarter, to render resistance and escape alike hopeless. All those troops, regular and militia, are your friends. Receive them and confide in them as such. Obey them when they tell you that you can remain no longer in this country. Soldiers are as kind hearted as brave, and the desire of every one of us is to execute our painful duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in that spirit, and such is also the wish of the whole people of America.

Chiefs, Head-men, and Warriors! Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you, by flight, seek to hide yourselves in mountains and forrests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it may be impossible to avoid conflicts.—The blood of the white man, or the blood of the red man, may be spilt, and if spilt, however accidentally, it may be impossible for the discreet and humane among you, or among us, to prevent a general war and carnage. Think of this, my Cherokee brethren! I am an old warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter; but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparation for emigration as you can, and hasten to this place, to Ross' Landing, or to Gunter's Landing, where you all will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose. You will find food for all, and clothing for the destitute, at either of those places, and thence at your ease, and in comfort be transported to your new homes, according to the terms of the treaty.

This is the address of a warrior to warriors.—May his entreaties be kindly received, and may the God of both prosper the American and Cherokees, and preserve them long in peace and friendship with each other.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Cherokee Agency, May 10, 1838.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body met in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor on the 28th ult. A message was received from his Excellency, which we publish in to-day's paper. A resolution that no business be attended to unless incidental to the object for which it was convened was introduced in the Senate, and laid on the table. In the same body a memorial was presented by Mr. Bennet, of the City Council of Charleston, praying enactments to secure the city from injuries by fire, and showing the necessity of amending the act of 1809, so as to make the term of Aldermen consist of ten instead of seven years.

Mr. Hamilton presented a petition praying for the repeal of the tax on Foreign Insurance Agencies, and for the Charter of new Insurance Companies.

Both referred to a Joint Committee, and ordered to be printed, when, after the reception of some minor petitions, the Senate adjourned, until 12 o'clock of the next day.

In the House, the above petitions were … mour and another by Mr. Toomer and Sev… tain persons, praying for the incorporation of the "New Union Insurance Company." This petition was referred to the Committee on Incorporations. All these petitions were favorably reported, the bills ordered to further reading, and adjournment resolved on, to eleven o'clock of the following day.—*Camden Courier.*

Gen. Jessup.—The Northern papers state that a Military Court of inquiry is shortly to assemble at Fredrick, Md. to investigate the conduct of Gen. Jessup, as commanding General in Florida. This report is strengthened by the arrival of Gen. J. and several other officers of the Army at Charleston, on their way North.

Governor Ritner has offered a reward of *five hundred dollars* for the apprehension of each of the persons concerned in the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall. The Mayor of Philadelphia has offered a reward of *two thousand dollars* for the apprehension of the same culprits.

We understand that Gen. Hunt, the Envoy from Texas, left this city for Texas on Wednesday last, without a purpose of immediate return. Fairfax Catlett, Esq. has been left Charge d' Affaires to the interim.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Death of Horse shoe Robertson.—This Revolutionary worthy, whose remarkable life is sketched in Kennedy's admirable novel, entitled "Horse-shoe Robertson," died in Tuscaloosa county, Ala. on the 26th ult. aged 79 years. His name was James Robertson, but he was universally known as Horse-shoe Robertson. His wife died about four months before him, after having lived together more than half a century.—*F. Obs.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—April 28.

The sales since Friday amount to 25,000 bags, of which 5000 are sold to-day. Prices are advanced ¼d. per lb. The arrivals are 4 vessels from New York, 2 from New Orleans, 2 from Mobile, 1 from Charleston and 1 from Egypt.

Senate of the United States.—Under the operation of the spirit of reform which now pervades the country we may expect a renovation in the Senate Chamber on the 4th of March next. The term of the following Senators expire on that day:

RUEL WILLIAMS, of Maine, Loco Foco.
BENJ. SWIFT, of Vermont, Whig.
DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, Whig.
ASHER ROBBINS, of Rhode Island, Whig.
JOHN M. NILES, of Connecticut, Loco Foco.
N. P. TALLMADGE, of New York, Conservative.
S. L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, Whig.
SAMUEL MCKEAN, of Pennsylvania, Conservative.
RICHARD H. BAYARD, of Delaware, Whig.
WILLIAM D. MERRICK, of Maryland, Whig.
W. C. RIVES, of Virginia, Conservative.
G. I. TROTTER, of Mississippi, Loco Foco.
FELIX GRUNDY, of Tennessee, Loco Foco.
THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio, Loco Foco.
JOHN TIPTON, of Indiana, Conservative.
THOS. H. BENTON, of Missouri, Loco Foco.
JOHN NORVELL, of Michigan, Loco Foco.
W. S. FULTON, of Arkansas, Loco Foco.

Making eighteen Senators—of whom six are Whigs,—four Conservatives,—and eight Loco Focos. Two of the Loco Focos, Messrs. Grundy and Niles, have already received their dismissal, and Messrs. Williams, Wall, Trotter, Norvell, and Fulton, will most probably be ejected by their respective Legislatures next Winter. Missouri we fear is incorrigible, and therefore Mr. Thomas H. Benton will retain his seat. The Whig Senators will all be re-elected or succeeded by gentlemen of the same politics, and the Conservatives will have to give way to decided Whigs. The next Senate will then consist of 28 Whigs, 2 Conservatives, and 22 Loco Focos.—*Fay. Obs.*

More Economy.—The present National administration has paid within about *one* year TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for pictures of General JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN!! This is $12,000 more than the originals united are worth.

A bill of indictment for murder has been found by the grand jury of Pulaski county, Arkansas, against John Wilson, the speaker of the House of Assembly of that state, who left the chair and murdered Joseph J. Anthony, a member on the floor of the House.

Negro Suffrage.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut, by a vote of 165 to 33, have refused to recommend the expunging of the word "white" in that clause of the constitution which specifies who shall be entitled to vote.

Senator Tallmadge.—The Madisonian states that this gentleman was opposed to the Expunging resolution, and only voted for it in obedience to the instructions of his Legislature. He ought to have resigned, as Messrs. Leigh and Tyler did, rather than lend himself to the perpetration of that deed of infamy—that outrage upon the sanctity of the constitution—that base prostration of Legislative independence beneath the feet of an arrogant and usurping Executive.—Many who voted for that deed of darkness will live to lament it in sackloth and ashes, and to exclaim, with Macbeth, as he beheld the blood of his murdered sovereign upon his hands, "Out, curs'd spot!" It will be forever a mill-stone around their necks, to obstruct their upward flight.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Hard Encountering.—A man was seen, a few days since, with his hand in a sling. On being enquired of as to the cause, he said one of the Candidates had squeezed it so hard, in … *neutral* feeling ever since.—*Ral. Register.*

Suicide!—We have the painful duty of stating that one of our citizes, Mr. *Philip Jacobs*, committed Suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on Thursday morning last. The fatal deed was done in a moment of mental derangement, occasioned by the excessive use of ardent spirits.

The deceased has left a destitute and sorrowful wife, with a numerous family of small children, who deserve the sympathy and charity of our citizens.—*West. Car.*

The soldiers are sent to watch the Canadians, but who are to watch the soldiers? They are uncertain people it seems from the subjoined:—*Phil. Pennsylvanian.*

Desertion of a whole Company!—The "*Queen's Own*," a company stationed at New Market, Upper Canada, safely arrived in our harbor last night, heartily sick of the Queen's service. They had to travel a good many miles through the woods before they could get an opportunity to cross the Lake, during which time they sold their guns to good Radicals to obtain provisions.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Sugar Creek Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 11th inst.

R. J. McDOWELL.

June 5, 1838. 140†2

ATTENTION!
TOWN MILITIA.

YOU are ordered to parade at your usual parade ground in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 9th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill.

By order of

J. D. SMITH, Capt.

June 6, 1838. 1w

MARRIED

In this county, on the 26th ultimo, at the seat of Col. Wm. M. Grier, by the Rev. Samuel Watson, Mr. THOMAS G. NEAL, of Fayette county, Ten. to Miss ANN L. SPRATT, daughter of James Spratt, dec'd.

Let cynics and simpletons sneer if they will,
That Friendship's a tale, and love only a dream;
In spite of their dull philosophical skill,
The force of affection shall still be my theme.

The cold-hearted stoic may calculate time,
And reckon Love's powers by system and rule;
While his soul, never touched by the truly sublime,
Still leaves him at leisure—to judge like a fool!

Let pedants seek pleasure in classical lore,
And sages the maxims of nations improve;—
Give me, while their musty old books they explore,
Fond nature's philosophy—Marriage and Love.

[*Communicated.*

[We return many thanks to the friend, who with the above notice, brought us a bottle of *Champaigne*, and while partaking of the exhilerating beverage, we respond success to fond nature's philosophy—Marriage and Love. The happy couple have our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.]

DIED

In this county, on the 3d ult., ALEXANDER S., son of Wm. M. Matthews, aged 2 years and 3 months.

In Raleigh on the 24th ult. after a brief illness, Mr. THOMAS W. COVINGTON, Printer, aged about 50 years.

We are authorized to announce CALEB IRWIN, Esq., as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, at the ensuing election.

May 16, 1838. 98*tf*

We are authorized to say that JAMES TAGERT, declines being a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 88*tf*

We are authorized to announce WM. S. NORMENT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 6, 1838. 98*tf*

MONS. ROUCHE,
Celebrated Magician from Paris,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he will have the pleasure of exhibiting before them, on Friday and Saturday, the 8th and 9th instant, his great Magical Feats. For further particulars see bills. Admittance 50 cents; children half price.

June 7, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public, that they have just received from the Northern Cities, a complete assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches,
Plain do.
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Fine Razors & Penknives,
Military Goods, and Spectacles,
Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases,
Pistols, &c.
with watch materials of all kinds.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, June 5, 1838. 401*tf*

N. B. We expect in a short time a general assortment of first rate **Perfumery, Plated Candlesticks, Castors and Riding Whips,** all of which will be sold on good terms.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Beef are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by Cash or Note, by the July Court—he will attend during Court week to open accounts at that time.

He also informs his former customers, that he will commence BUTCHERING again on the 1st of July, when he will be glad to furnish them with Beef.

WM. P. McCLELLAN.

June 1, 1838. 104

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES
No. 27, N. 5TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
BACK OF MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

THE only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their *Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses, at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchases Glasses, with which he can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

Public Meeting Called.

A portion of the REPUBLICAN PARTY *of Providence, met a few days since, and John Weeks, Esq. being called to the chair, whereupon the following resolution was passed:*

"Resolved, That the Republican party of the County of Mecklenburg generally, are respectfully solicited and desired to meet together at the Court House in Charlotte, on Friday the 15th day of June next, then to select some fit and suitable person to be nominated for Sheriff—upon whom the Republicans of the county can unite," it is therefore hoped and desired, that they will turn out and attend the meeting from all parts of the county, at the time mentioned, in order that the people themselves may have their choice in the selection of a candidate to become their Sheriff.

JNO. WEEKS, *Chairman.*

May 28, 1838.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

THE MIDNIGHT SKIES.

The midnight skies—the midnight skies—
O! what a solemn grandeur lies
Upon their hosts' eternal height;
And yet around them wreathed, there smiles
A halo, brighter than the beams
Caught from the smiles of life and light.

The midnight skies—the midnight skies—
Millions of ever-rolling eyes
Look through their silent starry bowers,
Watching the winged twin of death,
Sleep—thinly veering on the breath
Of mortals—in this sphere of cares.

The midnight skies—the midnight skies—
In vain the unbeliever tries
To laugh their shadowy turrets off;
For o'er his soul they cast a spell
Of Godhood, so ineffable
As frowns on his lips the scoff.

The midnight skies—grand, boundless deep—
Hells where the watching angels keep
The pauses of eternity.
Regions mysterious and sublime,
Stretch'd out upon the wings of time—
Dominions of a Deity!

We know that God is every where—
Beyond the eastern ocean, there
He girds the morn with wings of light—
He spreads upon the sunny hour
The dark pavilion of his power,
And then we say, Behold, 'tis night!

But oh!—'tis in the skies alone—
The skies of midnight, God hath shown
Perspectives to the deathless mind—
Mansions, that all the brooms of day
Could never to the mind display
Afar in distant glory shrined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Road to Woman's Heart.

As we approached the Inn at Amherst, the Clockmaker grew uneasy. It's pretty well on in the evening, I guess, said he and Marm Pugwash is as uncertain in her temper as a mornin in April; it's all sunshine or all clouds with her, and if she is in one of her tantrums, she'll stretch out her neck and hiss like a goose with a flock of goslins. I wonder what on airth Pugwash was a thinkin on, when he signed articles of partnership with that are woman; she's not a bad looking piece of furniture neither, and it's a proper pity such a clever woman should carry such a stiff upper lip—she reminds me of our old minister Joshua Hopewell's apple trees.

The old minister had an orchard of most particular good fruit, for he was a grate hand at buddin, and graftin, and what not, and the orchard (it was on the South side of the house) stretched right to the road. Well, there was some trees hung over the fence, I never seen such bearers, the apples hung in ropes, for all the world like strings of onions, and the fruit was beautiful. Nobody touched the minister's apples and when other folks lost theirn from the boys, his'n always hung there like bait to a hook, but there never was so much as a nibble at 'em. So I said to him one day. Minister said I, how on airth do you manage to keep your fruit that's so exposed, when no one else can't do it nohow. Why says he, they are dreadful pretty fruit, aint they? I guess said I there aint the like on 'em in all Connecticut. Well, says he, I'll tell you the secret, but you needn't let on to no one about it. That are row next the fence, I grafted it myself, I took great pains to get the right kind, I sent clean up to Roxberry and away down to Squashneck creek, [I was afeard he was going to give day and date for every graft, being a terrible longwinded man in his stories,] so says I, I know that minister, but how do you preserve them? Why I was again to tell you, said he when you stopped me. That are outward row I grafted myself with the choicest kind I could find, [illegible] every one potentially, for an eternal sour no human soul can eat them. Well the boys think the old minister's graftin has all succeeded about as well as that row, and they march no farther. They snicker at my graftin, and I know as my sleeve I guess, at their penetration.

Now, Marm Pugwash is like the Minister's apples, very temptin fruit to look at, but desperate sour. If Pugwash had a watery mouth when he got married, I guess it's pretty puckery by this time. However, if she goes to act ugly, I'll give her a dose of "soft sawder," that will take the frown out of her frontispiece, and make her dial plate as smooth as a lick of copal varnish. It's a pity she's such a kickin' devil, too, for she has good points—good eye—good foot—neat pastern—fine chest—a clean set of limbs, and carries a good——. But here we are, now you'll see what 'soft sawder' will do.

When we entered the house, the traveller's room was all in darkness, and on opening the opposite door into the sitting room, we found the female part of the family extinguishing the fire for the night. Mrs. Pugwash had a broom in her hand, and was in the act (the last act of female housewifery) of sweeping the hearth. The strong flickering light of the fire, as it fell upon her tall fine figure and beautiful face, revealed a creature worthy of the Clockmaker's comments.

Good evening marm, said Mr. Slick, how do you do, and how's Mr. Pugwash? He, said she, why he's been abed this hour, you don't expect to disturb him this time of night, I hope. Oh no, said Mr. Slick, certainly not, and I am sorry to have disturbed you, but we got detained longer than we expected, I am sorry that—— So am I, said she, but if Mr. Pugwash will keep an inn when he has no occasion to, his family can't expect to rest.

Here the Clockmaker, seeing the storm gathering, stepped down suddenly, and staring intently, held out his hand and exclaimed, well, if that aint a beautiful child—come here, my little man, and shake hands along with me—well, I declare, if that are little feller aint the finest child I ever seed—what, not abed yet? Ah, you rogue, where did you get them are pretty rosy cheeks; stole them from mamma, eh? Well, I wish my old mother could see that child, it is such a treat. In our country, said he, turning to me, the children are all as pale as chalk, or as yaller as an orange. Lord, that are little feller would be a show in our country—come to me, my man. Here the 'soft sawder' began to operate. Mrs. Pugwash said in a milder tone than we had yet heard, "Go my dear, to the gentleman—go dear." Mr. Slick, kissed him, and asked him, if he would go to the States along with him, told him all the little girls there would fall in love with him, for they didn't see such a beautiful face once in a month of Sundays. Black eyes—let me see—ah, mamma's eyes too, and black hair also, as I am alive; why you are mamma's own boy, the very image of mamma. Do be seated, gentlemen, said Mrs. Pugwash—Sally, make a fire in the next room. She ought to be proud of you, he continued. Well, if I live to return here, I must paint your face, and have it put on my clocks, and our folks will buy the clocks, for the sake of the face. Did you ever see, said he, again addressing me, such a likeness between one human and another, as between this beautiful little boy and his mother. I am sure you have had no supper said Mrs. Pugwash to me; you must be hungry and weary, too—I will get you a cup of tea. I am sorry to give you so much trouble, said I. Not the least trouble in the world, she replied on the contrary a pleasure.

We were then shown into the next room, where the fire was now blazing up, but Mr. Slick protested he could not proceed without the little boy, and lingered behind me to ascertain his age, and concluded by asking the child if he had any aunts that looked like mamma.

As the door closed, Mr. Slick said, it's a pity she don't go well in geer. The difficulty with those critters is to get them to start, after that there is no trouble with them if you don't check 'em too short. If you do they'll stop again, run back and kick like mad, and then Old Nick himself would'nt start 'em. Pugwash, I guess, don't understand the natur of the critter; she'll never go kind in harness for him. When I see a child, said the Clockmaker, I always feel safe with those women folk, for I have always found that the road to a woman's heart lies through her child.—*Sam Slick.*

How to Govern Children.—We were more than amused with a conversation between two plain farmers of respectability the other day, who happened to meet in our office; which was in substance as follows:

"How do you govern your children so well, neighbor ——————? The other day when I was there they all set round one dish—not a murmur was heard from first to last. Now my children must each have a separate dish, and they quarrel all the time they eat, and often scratch a little into the bargain, unless they are constantly watched and kept in fear."

"Why" replied the other, "we find no difficulty on that score. We begin with them in time. I never trifle with their feelings or passions. I am sparing of my commands and reproofs; but always take special care that I am strictly obeyed by every one from biggest to least. And although I have seldom been driven to the necessity of using the rod of correction, they fear it more than children that get it every day or two pettishly administered, as is, I have thought [illegible] of some parents. My patience is often tried with rude and frolicsome adventures, presuming rather too much on my fatherly [illegible] deliberate disobedience [illegible] totally unknown in my family. My children have no precise conception of what the consequence of disobedience would be; but never think of risking it. My wife aids me very much too in this matter. If at any time she thinks me too severe in my reprimands, she takes occasion in private to correct my harshness with gentle and modest insinuations that never fail to produce the desired effect on me: at the time she seems to sanction my course by a silent approval; and I do the same by her.—The consequence is that the children never seek protection in the favor of one parent from the displeasure of the other. Family government is a thing that I have observed as minutely as I could, and tried to study it well; and after all we find our plans in many respects defective, which is a source of care and uneasiness to us both; but we have raised a large family, and many of them have left us: and we often think we have much cause to be thankful that our solicitude to govern our family aright has not been altogether unavailing."—*Southern Citizen.*

Snow Storm and Green Peas.—On the 19th of April, a very severe snow storm occurred in London, and on the same day green peas were selling for eight guineas a peck.

Printers may more readily turn duellists than most other men, as they have always their shooting stick close at hand when they set to work.

For Sale.

13 Bls Superfine FLOUR.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

E. H. ANDREWS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL be in Charlotte by the 18th of June, and remain there for a short time. He will be glad to wait on any who may wish his professional services.

May 28, 1838. 402

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he intends to commence BUTCHERING about the middle of July, and promises to supply the citizens three times a week with good BEEF. He hopes by close attention to business, and the desire to please, to entitle himself to a liberal share of patronage.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

June 1, 1838. 400tf

Patent Steam
FEATHER RENOVATOR
FOR
Health and Economy.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the counties of Cabarrus, Iredell, Burke, Wilkes and Ashe, respectfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and Iredell, that they have one of the above Machines in operation in the towns Concord and Statesville, where all persons wishing there beds renovated can have them attended to. Persons are invited to call. This Machine cleanses and purifies the Feathers from all disagreeable smell, and renders them pure and soft—it also destroys the Moths.

M. W. CURRY.
C. WILSON.

June 1, 1838. 402

Lost Pocket Book.

THE subscriber lost, on Friday of April Court, in Charlotte, or on the Lawyer's road, between Charlotte and his residence, his *POCKET BOOK*, containing the following papers: One note of $10, on Wm. Query; one note of $3 55, on Hugh McCall; one note of $65, on James Pyron; one note of $20, payable to James Orman; a bill of sale for a negro girl, made to me by Mary Ann Turner, and other papers I cannot recollect, of which there are several important receipts. Any information respecting the said papers will be thankfully received, and the person liberally rewarded by the subscriber, living about 16 miles below Charlotte, 3 or 4 miles S. W. of the Lawyer's road.

JOHN Q. LEMMONS.

May 26, 1838. 401

Taken Up

ON the 12th instant, by the subscriber living in Providence settlement, about 13 miles from Charlotte, a Sorrel MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, with a snip on her nose and her left hind leg swollen. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ROBT. CUNNINGHAM.

May 30, 1838. 401p

NOTICE.

OWING to the pressure of the times we shall hereafter sell at the following prices:—

Common Bar Iron, and Scollop at 5½ cts. per lb.
Small Tire and Thin Roled Iron at 6½ cts. per lb.
Nails at 7 cents per lb.
Castings at 3½ cents per lb.
Mill Irons 16 cents per lb.

YULENWIDER & BURTON.

May 17, 1838. 401

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Joseph W. Morrison, vs. James W. W. Faris. } Execution by a Justice of the Peace.

Levied on the lands of defendant, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Reid, Zenas A. Grier and others, lying on the waters of Steel Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for said J. W. W. Faris to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there show cause, (if any he has) why an Order should not be made for the sale of said land.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*
May 23, 1838. *Price adv.* 85½. 404

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER,
Merchant Tailors,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening at their store, a beautiful assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and vestings of every colour and quality, in fact every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Country—which we respectfully request our friends and the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER.

Raleigh, May 7, 1838. 401

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. L. & O.

Patent Steam
FEATHER RENOVATOR
FOR
Economy and Health.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the county of Mecklenburg, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have one in operation in Charlotte, where any one in the town or its vicinity can have their beds renovated. The people in the country are informed that they intend to visit every neighborhood in a short time, so that all may have an opportunity of testing its utility. For further particulars see handbills.

A. MONTGOMERY.
G. W. HOUSTON.

May 17, 1838. 98tf

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,
Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Ostlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-1y

☞He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his ***Stock of Goods*** to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains. W. F. A.

Wanted,

2 or 3 Journeymen Cabinet Makers.—To workmen of sober and steady habits constant work and good wages will be given. No others need apply.

JOS. F. FRITCHARD.

Charlotte, May 1, 1838. 96tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

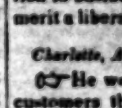
Samuel H. Smith et. B. M. Flanagan. } Original Attachment.

Levied on 3 negroes, supposed to belong to defendant, viz: Lucius, about 12 years old, Wallace six years old, and Nancy eleven years old.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, A. D 1838.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*
May 8, 1838. *Price adv.* 85½. 402



HAVING purchased from J. R. Neely his House and Lots in Charlotte, the same is now for rent or lease, for one or more years, if applied for immediately. The stand is so well known that further particulars is deemed unnecessary in an article of the kind. I will only say that it is one of the best for a Tavern in Charlotte.

GEORGE CROSS.

March, 27th 1838. 91tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Samuel H. Smith vs. B. M. Flanagan. } Original Attachment.

Levied on two negroes, the property of defendant, viz: a girl named Nancy, aged 11, and a boy named Wallace aged 6 years.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in April, A. D 1838. B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

May 8, 1838. *Price adv.* 85½. 402

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a supply of good Wrapping Paper.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

April 11, 1838. 93tf

A NEW COACH & [illegible] SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. T. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, consisting of seasoned lumber, &c., and having had experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not superior, any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work done.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93tf

N. B. Two or three apprentices of steady morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made soon. C. O.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.

James Barnett vs. James Spratt, Adm'r. and the heirs of James Spratt, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Spratt, Lastly Wilson and his wife Martha, Nancy Smith, Alexander Greer and his wife Peggy, Defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State. *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal that unless said defendants, be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing, ex parte as to them.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

April 12, 1838. *Price adv.* 85½

CABINET BUSINESS RESUMED.

THE subscriber having resumed the above Business in the town of Charlotte, offers his services to the citizens of this place and the community generally. Having procured good materials, he pledges himself for the good performance of his work, and having a thorough knowledge of the business he flatters himself that he will be surpassed by any—and moreover, he will use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He will keep constantly on hand every article in the line of business, as soon as a sufficiency can be made, to supply the present demand. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the community for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and prays a continuance of the same.

All kinds of REPAIRING neatly executed and with despatch.

ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

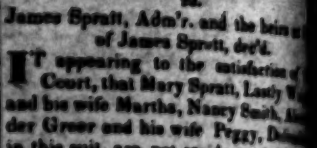
He may be found at all times at his shop 4 doors north east of the Jail, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. John McGee, or at his dwelling, immediately in the rear.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with neatness and despatch.

J. P. FRITCHARD.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

N. B. Turning of all kinds attended to.



NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Coach Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

All orders for COFFINS attended to.

ARCHIBALD [illegible]

Dec. 6, 1836. 92tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

☞ *Notice!!*

TO avoid giving short notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with CASH.

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 86tf

Wrapping Paper

IS kept for Sale at W. Caruth's [illegible] on reasonable terms. 88tf

Oct. 3, 1837.